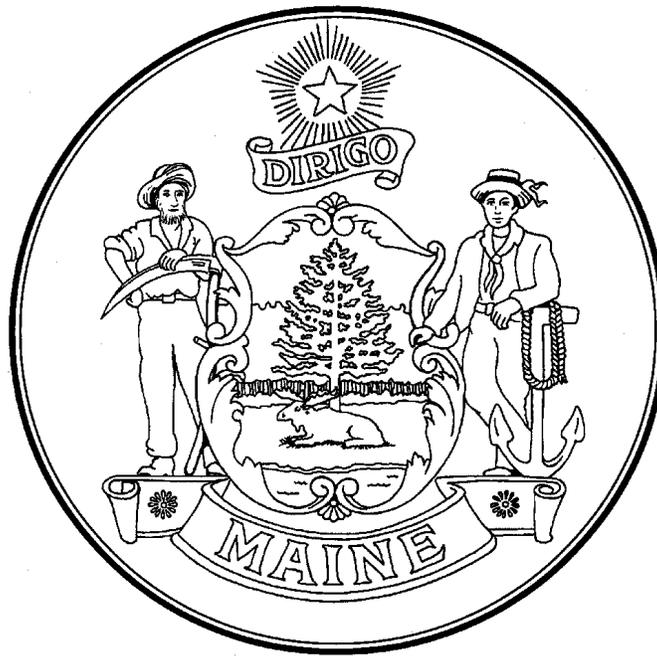


MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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FOURTH REVISION.

THE
REVISED STATUTES

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE,

PASSED AUGUST 29, 1883, AND TAKING EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1884.

BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.



PORTLAND:
PUBLISHED BY LORING, SHORT & HARMON
AND
WILLIAM M. MARKS, PRINTER.
1884.

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ERRATA:

**The following two leaves are
inserted because one or more pages
in this chapter have errors
noticed and corrected here.**

ERRORS.

ERROR IN THE TEXT OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

Page 63, § 3, line one.—Erase the last word “may.”

ERROR IN THE TEXT OF THE REPEALING ACT.

Page 999.—Transfer “Chapter 48, Section 6, of an act to facilitate the prompt administration of justice by establishing a superior court in Kennebec County,” from the year 1879 to 1878.

ERROR IN THE COMMISSIONER'S NOTES.

Pages 177, 178.—Erase the last two lines of page 177, and the first three lines of page 178.

ERRORS IN THE MARGINAL REFERENCES.

- Page 59, § 6, ¶ xx.—Erase “*R. S.*, c. 1, ¶ xx”, and supply, at the bottom of the page, “*R. S.*, c. 1, § 4”
- “ 66, § 24.—Erase “*Resolve of 1837*, c. 52.”
- “ 69, § 44.—Supply “*Resolve of 1840*, c. 107.”
- “ 72, § 68.—Erase “*See c. 6*, §§ 40-67.”
- “ “ § 70.—Erase “*R. S.*, c. 2, § 66.”
- “ 79, § 12, (note b).—“*See c. 18*, § 73” should read “*See c. 18*, § 75.”
“ “ “ “ “*See c. 30*, § 15” should read “*See c. 30*, § 16.”
- “ “ § 14.—Supply “*See c. 18*, § 75.”
- “ 83, § 40.—“*R. S.*, c. 3, § 34” should read “*R. S.*, c. 3, § 33.”
- “ 84, § 46.—“*See c. 18*, § 67” should read “*See c. 18*, § 59.”
- “ 86, § 59, ¶ i, (note b).—“*See c. 17*, §§ 25-29” should read “*See c. 17*, §§ 27, 28.”
- “ “ “ ¶ vi, (note e).—“*See c. 18*, § 15” should read “*See c. 18*, § 17.”
- “ 92, note.—“*c. 18*, §§ 39, 103” should read “*c. 18*, §§ 39, 97.”
- “ 97, § 16.—Erase “*R. S.*, c. 4, § 16.”
- “ 108, § 86.—“*Art. ii*, § 2” should read “*Art. ii*, § 1, ¶ 2.”
- “ 117, § 28.—Erase the first reference to “1878, c. 31, § 1.” Also erase “*R. S.*, c. 5, § 26.”
- “ 176, § 27.—“*Resolve of 1883*, c. 20” should read “*Resolve of 1883*, c. 86.”
- “ 183, § 5.—“*See § 93*, ¶ 6” should read “*See § 93*, ¶ v.”
- “ 202, § 102.—“1883, c. 229” should read “*See c. 115*, § 1.”
- “ 209, § 1.—Supply “1880, c. 215.”
- “ 210, § 7.—Supply “1880, c. 215.”
- “ 249, § 44.—“1875, c. 25, § 6” should read “1875, c. 25, § 6.”
- “ 270, § 16.—Supply “1880, c. 215.”
- “ 330, § 26.—“*See c. 40*, § 77” should read “*See c. 40*, § 74.”
- “ “ § 28.—“*See c. 40*, § 38” should read “*See c. 40*, §§ 33, 40.”
- “ 374, § 23.—“*See § 17*” should read “1880, c. 234, § 1.”
- “ 384, § 74.—Add “1883, c. 138, § 3.”
“ “ “ “ “1883, c. 144, § 4.”
- “ 506, § 1.—Supply “*See 1880*, c. 215.”
- “ 642, § 80, bottom of the page.—Supply “1878, c. 48, § 6.”
- “ 709, § 105.—“*See c. 134*, § 13” should read “*See c. 134*, § 19.”
- “ 773, § 42.—Supply “1883, c. 198, § 2.”
- “ 804, § 35.—“*See c. 134*, § 26” should read “*c. 134*, § 26.”
- “ 861, § 1.—“*R. S.*, c. 2, § 20,” } should read “1883, c. 221.”
“ “ “ “ “*R. S.*, c. 115, § 1.” }
- “ 862, § 4.—“*See c. 63*, §§ 32 to 39” should read “*See c. 63*, § 35.”

ERRORS IN CITATIONS OF CASES.

- Page 10, § 8, ¶ iii, (note c).—"14 *Pet.*, 504" should read "14 *Pet.*, 540."
 " 16, § 1, (note b).—"10 *Me.*, 483" should read "10 *Me.*, 283."
 " 78, § 5, (note a).—"13 *Me.*, 472, 489" should read "13 *Me.*, 472."
 " " § 7, (note b).—"12 *Me.*, 589" should read "12 *Me.*, 489."
 " 147, § 97.—"58 *Me.*, 528" should read "58 *Me.*, 532."
 " 166, § 1.—"64 *Me.*, 549" should read "64 *Me.*, 599."
 " 200, § 93, ¶ iv.—Erase "20 *Me.*, 545."
 " 211, § 19.—"3 *Me.*, 347" should read "3 *Me.*, 249."
 " 241, § 5, (note b).—"68 *Me.*, 28" should read "63 *Me.*, 28."
 " 257, § 80, (note a), Construction of ways.—"26 *Me.*, 340" should read "26 *Me.*, 240."
 " 397, § 1, (note a).—Erase "66 *Me.*, 526."
 " 521, § 2, (note a).—Erase "60 *Me.*, 377."
 " " § 9.—Erase "60 *Me.*, 533."
 " 563, § 10.—"31 *Me.*, 286" should read "31 *Me.*, 254."
 " 597, § 23.—"4 *Me.*, 19" should read "4 *Me.*, 8."
 " 705, § 78.—"43 *Me.*, 438" should read "48 *Me.*, 438."
 " 728, § 12.—Erase "68 *Me.*, 30."
 " 750, § 5.—Erase "20 *Me.*, 325."
 " 765, § 1, (note a).—Erase "73 *Me.*, 228."
 " 814, § 19, (note c).—Erase "71 *Me.*, 543."
 " 817, § 8, (note b).—"27 *Me.*, 363" should read "27 *Me.*, 362."
 " 885, § 1.—Erase "62 *Me.*, 285."
 " 886, § 8.—"36 *Me.*, 225" should read "36 *Me.*, 227."
 " 933, § 4.—"34 *Me.*, 478" should read "39 *Me.*, 478."

OMISSION IN REFERENCE INDEX TABLE, PART I.

Page 1060.—Supply "1878, c. 48, § 6," with a reference to "R. S., c. 77, § 80."

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
1787.

PREAMBLE.

Objects of the constitution.

CONSTITUTION.

- ARTICLE I. Legislative power.
- II. Executive power.
 - III. Judicial power.
 - IV. Relative rights of states.
 - V. How the constitution may be amended.
 - VI. Of former debts; supremacy of the constitution and laws of the United States; and oath required of public officers.
 - VII. Of the ratification of the constitution.

AMENDMENTS.

- I. Religious freedom and the rights of speech, of the press, and of the people to assemble and petition.
- II. Right to bear arms.
- III. Restrictions on quartering troops.
- IV. Restrictions on the right of search and seizure.
- V. Rights of persons charged with crimes, and of private property.
- VI. Mode of trial in criminal cases.
- VII. Of trials by jury in civil actions at common law.
- VIII. Of excessive bail, and restrictions on fines and other punishments.
- IX. Rights retained by the people.
- X. Powers reserved to the states and to the people.
- XI. United States Courts have no jurisdiction of suits brought by individuals against one of the states.
- XII. Manner of choosing President and Vice-President.
- XIII. Slavery abolished.
- XIV. Citizens and their rights; representative apportionment; disability of persons engaged in the rebellion; validity of public debt; rebel debts and slave claims void, and the several states and the United States forbidden to assume them.
- XV. Right of impartial suffrage.

Preamble.
2 Dall., 419.
1 Wh., 324.
4 Wh., 316.
5 Wh., 158.
9 Wh., 187.
12 Wh., 419.
7 Pet., 243.
19 How., 393.
7 Wall., 71,
700.
56 Me., 276.

We THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION I.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Legislative powers vested in congress. 2 Dall., 409. 1 Wh., 329.

SECTION II.

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

House of representatives, how composed. [See Amendment, art. xv.]

2. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Qualifications of a representative.

3. Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Apportionment of representatives and direct taxes. 8 Wall., 533. 23 Wall., 331. 102 U. S., 595. [See Amendment, art. xiii; art. xiv, § 2.] —census every ten years.

[Obsolete.]

4. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

Vacancies to be filled by election. 1881, c. 87, Me.

5. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

House to choose its own officers: impeachment. 103 U. S., 190.

SECTION III.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Senate, how composed.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the

Senators, how classified.

—vacancies, when filled by the legislature.

Of temporary appointments by the Executive.

Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature which shall then fill such Vacancies.

Qualifications of a senator.

3. No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

Vice president to be president of the senate. President pro tem. and other officers to be chosen.

4. The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

Power to try impeachments.
103 U. S., 190.

6. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Effect of judgment.
[See Amendment, art. xiv, § 3.]

7. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION IV.

Times, places and manner of electing congressmen.
100 U. S., 383, 399.

1. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

Sessions annual, at least.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION V.

Membership.

1. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

—quorum.
103 U. S., 182.
—adjournments.

Rules.
—censures and expulsions.
6 Wh., 204.
103 U. S., 182.
Journals of each house.
—yeas and nays, when to be ordered.

2. Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

3. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Limitation of the right to adjourn.

4. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION VI.

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

Compensation and privileges. 3 Dall., 478. 103 U. S., 201.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Congressmen ineligible to certain offices.

SECTION VII.

1. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Revenue bills must originate in the House.

2. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Of the president's veto, in case of bills.

Vetoed bills may be passed by two thirds.

3. Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Also in case of concurrent orders, resolutions or votes.

SECTION VIII.

The Congress shall have Power

1. To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of

Powers of congress. [See Amendment, art. xiv, § 4.]

the United States ; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States ; (*a*)

2. To borrow Money on the credit of the United States ; (*b*)

3. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes ; (*c*)

4. To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, (*d*) and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States ; (*e*)

5. To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures ; (*f*)

5 How., 410.
9 How., 560.

6. To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States ;

18 How., 421.
96 U. S., 8.

7. To establish Post Offices and post Roads ;

6 Pet., 218.
8 Pet., 591.
104 U. S., 356,
358.

8. To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries ;

64 Me., 462.
3 Wh., 610.
98 U. S., 602.
3 Wh., 610.
5 Wh., 76,
153, 184.

9. To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court ;

10. To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations ;

11. To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water ; (*g*)

6 Wall., 35.

12. To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years ;

3 Wh., 336.
20 How., 65.

13. To provide and maintain a Navy ;

14. To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces ;

15. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions ; (*h*)

5 Wh., 1.
12 Wh., 19.
7 How., 1.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appoint-

(*a*) 3 Dall., 171; 4 Wh., 316; 5 Wh., 317; 9 Wh., 738; 2 Pet., 449, 468; 16 Pet., 435; 5 How., 504; 12 How., 299; 3 Wall., 387, 573; 4 Wall., 459; 5 Wall., 462, 475; 8 Wall., 123, 148, 533; 11 Wall., 113; 15 Wall., 111, 300; 17 Wall., 322; 18 Wall., 5; 23 Wall., 331; 101 U. S., 1; 104 U. S., 111; 106 U. S., 327, 703; 54 Me., 544; 56 Me., 281.

(*b*) 4 Wh., 316; 2 Pet., 449; 2 Black, 620; 2 Wall., 200; 7 Wall., 16, 26; 8 Wall., 603; 9 Wall., 353; 12 Wall., 457.

(*c*) 9 Wh., 1, 209; 12 Wh., 419; 2 Pet., 245; 6 Pet., 515; 11 Pet., 102; 12 Pet., 72; 14 Pet., 504; 5 How., 504; 7 How., 283; 8 How., 73, 490; 9 How., 560; 12 How., 299, 443; 13 How., 518; 14 How., 568; 18 How., 71, 421; 22 How., 227, 244; 1 Black, 603; 3 Wall., 407, 713, 782; 6 Wall., 81, 35; 7 Wall., 646; 8 Wall., 110, 168; 9 Wall., 579; 10 Wall., 173, 454, 557, 566; 11 Wall., 411; 13 Wall., 236; 15 Wall., 232, 284; 16 Wall., 479; 17 Wall., 560; 18 Wall., 129, 206; 19 Wall., 581, 584; 21 Wall., 456, 558; 92 U. S., 259, 275; 93 U. S., 4, 99, 188; 94 U. S., 135, 246; 95 U. S., 459, 465, 485; 96 U. S., 1; 100 U. S., 385, 424, 432, 437, 491, 499; 102 U. S., 126, 543, 574, 696; 104 U. S., 467; 105 U. S., 464, 475, 563; 24 Pick., 359; 4 Metc., 282; 5 Gray, 97; 32 Me., 361; 65 Me., 557.

(*d*) 6 Pet., 761; 19 How., 393.

(*e*) 2 Wh., 259; 4 Wh., 122, 209; 6 Wh., 131; 12 Wh., 213; 6 Pet., 348; 9 Pet., 329; 14 Pet., 67; 5 How., 295; 57 Me., 75; 70 Me., 154.

(*f*) 11 Pet., 257; 5 How., 410; 9 How., 560; 8 Wall., 548; 101 U. S., 1; 56 Me., 281.

(*g*) 8 Cr., 110; 1 Pet., 511; 2 Wall., 404; 11 Wall., 268; 331, 493; 21 Wall., 73; 92 U. S., 187; 106 U. S., 316.

(*h*) 5 Wh., 1; 12 Wh., 19; 7 How., 1; 6 Wall., 35; 7 Wall., 700.

ment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress ;

17. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings ;—And

2 Cr., 444.
5 Wh., 317.
6 Wh., 264.
1 Pet., 511.
12 Pet., 524.
9 Wall., 41.
11 Wall., 610.
14 Wall., 676.
92 U. S., 130.
94 U. S., 320.
8 Mass., 72.

18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof. (a)

SECTION IX.

1. *The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.* (b)

Restrictions upon the powers of congress. [Obsolete.]

2. The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it. (c)

3. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed. (d)

4. No Capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

3 Dall., 171.
5 Wall., 462.
12 How., 299.
92 U. S., 372.
100 U. S., 424.

5. No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

6. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

12 How., 299.
18 How., 421.
94 U. S., 113.
100 U. S., 437.

7. No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

8. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument,

(a) 2 Dall., 304; 1 Cr., 137; 2 Cr., 358; 7 Cr., 116; 3 Wh., 172, 336; 4 Wh., 316; 6 Wh., 204; 9 Wh., 738; 10 Wh., 1, 51; 12 Wh., 136; 5 Pet., 115; 8 Wall., 603; 9 Wall., 353, 393, 579; 12 Wall., 457; 15 Wall., 195; 18 Wall., 5; 100 U. S., 263, 373; 106 U. S., 372; 56 Me., 276.

(b) 1 Wash., C. C. R., 499; 19 How., 393.

(c) 3 Dall., 17; 2 Cr., 445; 3 Cr., 448; 4 Cr., 75; 7 Wh., 38; 12 Wh., 19; 3 Pet., 192; 9 Pet., 704; 14 Pet., 540; 3 How., 103; 7 How., 1; 21 How., 506; 1 Wall., 243; 4 Wall., 2; 7 Wall., 506; 8 Wall., 85; 13 Wall., 397; 18 Wall., 163; 93 U. S., 18, 396; 100 U. S., 340, 374, 402; 105 U. S., 696.

(d) 3 Dall., 386; 6 Cr., 87; 12 Wh., 213; 7 Pet., 248; 8 Pet., 88; 17 How., 456; 4 Wall., 172, 277, 333; 8 Wall., 595; 13 Wall., 257; 16 Wall., 234.

Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION X.

Powers denied the individual states.

1. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; (a) make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, (b) or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, (c) or grant any Title of Nobility.

No state permitted to lay duties, &c., without the consent of congress.

2. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress. (d)

Nor to lay tonnage dues, keep war ships, or treat with other states or foreign powers.

3. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay. (e)

ARTICLE II.

SECTION I.

President and vice president.

1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

(a) 4 Pet., 410, 431; 8 Pet., 40; 11 Pet., 257; 13 How., 12; 96 U. S., 182.

(b) 3 Dall., 386; 4 Dall., 14; 8 Pet., 88; 10 How., 395; 17 How., 456; 4 Wall., 172, 277, 333; 9 Wall., 35.

(c) 6 Cr., 87; 7 Cr., 164; 9 Cr., 43; 4 Wh., 122, 209, 518; 5 Wh., 420; 6 Wh., 131; 8 Wh., 1; 12 Wh., 213, 370; 2 Pet., 330, 627; 3 Pet., 280; 4 Pet., 514; 5 Pet., 457; 8 Pet., 281; 9 Pet., 329; 11 Pet., 420; 16 Pet., 281; 1 How., 311; 2 How., 608; 3 How., 133, 534, 707, 720; 5 How., 295; 6 How., 301, 507; 7 How., 279; 8 How., 163; 10 How., 190, 218, 395, 402, 511; 11 How., 185; 13 How., 71; 14 How., 268; 15 How., 304; 16 How., 369; 18 How., 331; 20 How., 527; 22 How., 364; 24 How., 300, 461; 1 Black, 436, 474; 2 Black, 448, 510; 1 Wall., 116; 2 Wall., 10; 3 Wall., 51, 210; 4 Wall., 177, 535; 7 Wall., 487; 8 Wall., 44, 430, 439, 575, 595, 603; 10 Wall., 511; 12 Wall., 457; 13 Wall., 68, 190, 264, 373, 646, 654; 15 Wall., 195, 300, 454, 460, 478, 500, 610; 16 Wall., 244, 314; 17 Wall., 596; 19 Wall., 1, 526; 20 Wall., 36; 21 Wall., 196, 249; 91 U. S., 3; 92 U. S., 631; 93 U. S., 116, 595; 95 U. S., 113, 170, 324, 632, 682; 96 U. S., 73, 183, 441, 599; 97 U. S., 29, 457, 666; 98 U. S., 360; 99 U. S., 320; 100 U. S., 499, 556; 101 U. S., 339, 792, 816, 832; 102 U. S., 206; 103 U. S., 8, 365, 714; 104 U. S., 4, 590, 674; 105 U. S., 16, 71, 253, 302, 369, 601, 623; 106 U. S., 132; 2 Gall., C. C. R., 138; 3 Wash., C. C. R., 313; 15 Mass., 447; 16 Mass., 245; 6 Pick., 440; 23 Pick., 360; 7 Cush., 53; 11 Me., 118; 23 Me., 318; 59 Me., 25, 44, 72; 63 Me., 269; 65 Me., 129; 66 Me., 492; 67 Me., 581; 69 Me., 317; 70 Me., 410; 71 Me., 383.

(d) 4 Wh., 316; 9 Wh., 1; 12 Wh., 419; 8 How., 490; 12 How., 299; 24 How., 169; 5 Wall., 462; 6 Wall., 35; 8 Wall., 110, 123, 148; 12 Wall., 204; 15 Wall., 284; 94 U. S., 242; 100 U. S., 437, 498, 676; 101 U. S., 1; 104 U. S., 467; 24 Pick., 359.

(e) 8 Wh., 1; 11 Pet., 185; 12 How., 299; 19 Wall., 581; 20 Wall., 577; 94 U. S., 242; 95 U. S., 84; 96 U. S., 182; 97 U. S., 458; 100 U. S., 424, 432, 677; 101 U. S., 1; 105 U. S., 561.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Electors of those officers. 2 Dall., 419. 20 How., 176.

3. *The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.*

Original mode of electing president and vice president. [Superseded by Amendment xii.]

4. The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Time of choosing electors and when they shall vote.

5. No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

Qualifications of President. 3 Pet., 99.

6. In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Provisions for vacancies in presidential office.

7. The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during

President's compensation.

the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—

President's
oath.

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

SECTION II.

President is
commander-
in-chief.

—may
require the
opinion of
heads of
departments.
—reprieves
and pardons.

Of treaties
and foreign
intercourse.

Appointment
of public
officers.

Of vacancies
in the recess
of the senate.
9 Wh., 720.

Further
powers and
duties.

1 Cr., 137.
12 Pet., 524.
7 How., 1.
4 Wall., 475.
11 Wall., 493.

1. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment. (a)

2. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments. (b)

3. The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION III.

He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

(a) 5 Wh., 1; 12 Wh., 19; 7 Pet., 150; 18 How., 307; 4 Wall., 333; 6 Wall., 766; 9 Wall., 129, 542; 13 Wall., 128, 152, 156; 21 Wall., 73; 22 Wall., 276; 92 U. S., 187, 202.

(b) 3 Dall., 199; 1 Cr., 137; 9 Wh., 720; 1 Pet., 511; 2 Pet., 253; 5 Pet., 1, 233; 6 Pet., 515; 9 Pet., 224; 12 Pet., 524; 13 Pet., 230, 415; 17 Wall., 211; 100 U. S., 397; 2 Brockenb., C. C. R., 96.

SECTION IV.

The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Of removal of civil officers by impeachment.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I.

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office. (a)

Judicial power, how vested.

—tenure.

—compensation cannot be diminished.

SECTION II.

1. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; (b)—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—(c) *between a State and Citizens of another State*;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects. (d)

Extent of the judicial power.

[See Amendment xi.]

2. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. (e) In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to

Original and appellate jurisdiction of the supreme court.

(a) 2 Dall., 419; 1 Cr., 299; 5 Cr., 115; 6 Cr., 264; 1 Wh., 304; 9 Wh., 738; 9 How., 235; 17 How., 525; 18 How., 272; 1 Wall., 243; 98 U. S., 602; 103 U. S., 168, 192.

(b) 3 Cr., 159; 5 Cr., 344; 1 Wh., 304; 9 Wh., 738; 6 Pet., 515, 691; 9 Pet., 224; 13 How., 40; 14 How., 103; 98 U. S., 602; 100 U. S., 264, 310, 318, 341, 374; 101 U. S., 30; 104 U. S., 603; 105 U. S., 647; 106 U. S., 96, 204, 276, 577, 616.

(c) 3 Dall., 6, 19, 297, 411; 4 Cr., 241; 7 Cr., 32, 108, 112; 1 Wh., 304; 3 Wh., 336; 7 Wh., 38; 11 Wh., 467; 1 Pet., 511; 5 Pet., 284; 7 Pet., 276; 8 Pet., 312; 12 Pet., 657; 3 How., 236; 5 How., 441; 12 How., 443, 466; 17 How., 284; 18 How., 71, 272; 20 How., 558; 23 How., 491; 24 How., 66; 1 Black, 522, 574; 4 Wall., 411, 475, 555; 11 Wall., 1, 39; 21 Wall., 558; 104 U. S., 516, 520, 521; 105 U. S., 628; 2 Gall., C. C. R., 398.

(d) 2 Dall., 409, 419; 3 Dall., 6, 297, 378; 4 Dall., 12; 2 Cr., 444; 3 Cr., 159, 267; 4 Cr., 75, 241; 5 Cr., 61, 303, 344; 6 Cr., 307; 9 Cr., 292; 1 Wh., 304; 2 Wh., 377; 3 Wh., 336; 6 Wh., 264; 7 Wh., 38, 164; 9 Wh., 738; 1 Pet., 511; 2 Pet., 136; 5 Pet., 1; 6 Pet., 41, 691; 7 Pet., 276, 413; 8 Pet., 112; 9 Pet., 224; 13 Pet., 519; 14 Pet., 60, 67; 16 Pet., 539; 2 How., 497; 7 How., 1; 8 How., 441; 13 How., 268, 518; 16 How., 314; 18 How., 76; 19 How., 393; 20 How., 170, 558; 21 How., 481; 1 Black, 286; 1 Wall., 243; 4 Wall., 2; 5 Wall., 720; 6 Wall., 50; 7 Wall., 425, 571; 8 Wall., 85; 10 Wall., 553; 11 Wall., 172; 13 Wall., 270, 397, 581; 16 Wall., 203; 18 Wall., 553; 20 Wall., 445; 21 Wall., 41; 92 U. S., 10; 94 U. S., 445, 538; 104 U. S., 12, 210, 248, 409, 459; 105 U. S., 4, 180, 577; 106 U. S., 104, 120, 193, 395.

(e) 2 Dall., 419; 3 Dall., 411; 1 Cr., 137; 7 Wh., 38; 9 Wh., 819; 11 Wh., 467; 3 Pet., 193; 5 Pet., 284; 7 Pet., 627; 12 Pet., 657; 24 How., 66; 1 Wall., 243; 10 Wall., 553.

Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make. (a)

Jury trial of crimes.
4 Wall., 2.
98 U. S., 569, 602.

—where held.

3. The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION III.

Definition of treason.
2 Dall., 335, 348.
4 Cr., 75, 469.
—proof.

1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

Punishment.
9 Wall., 339.
18 Wall., 156, 163.
92 U. S., 202.

2. The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION I.

Mutual credit to be given to public acts of States.
—mode of proving.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof. (b)

SECTION II.

Reciprocal right of citizenship.

Fugitives from justice.
14 Pet., 540.
24 How., 66.
16 Wall., 366.
5 Metc., 536.

1. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States. (c)

2. A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Fugitives from service or labor.

3. No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law

(a) 2 Dall., 419; 3 Dall., 321; 1 Cr., 137; 3 Cr., 159, 268; 4 Cr., 75; 5 Cr., 344; 6 Cr., 307; 7 Cr., 108; 1 Wh., 304; 2 Wh., 363, 369; 3 Wh., 246, 433; 4 Wh., 311; 6 Wh., 264, 448; 7 Wh., 38, 164, 534; 8 Wh., 312; 9 Wh., 738; 10 Wh., 1, 51; 11 Wh., 467; 12 Wh., 117, 129; 2 Pet., 449; 3 Pet., 193; 5 Pet., 1, 190; 8 Pet., 312; 12 Pet., 488, 657; 13 How., 518; 14 How., 103; 21 How., 481, 506; 1 Wall., 243; 2 Wall., 160; 6 Wall., 318; 7 Wall., 506, 571; 8 Wall., 85, 307; 9 Wall., 274; 10 Wall., 553; 13 Wall., 270; 20 Wall., 590; 100 U. S., 341, 374; 104 U. S., 427, 771; 105 U. S., 233, 235, 384; 106 U. S., 97, 375.

(b) 7 Cr., 481; 3 Wh., 234; 6 Wh., 129; 10 Wh., 465; 11 Wh., 392; 9 Pet., 86; 13 Pet., 312, 519; 9 How., 522; 11 How., 165; 5 Wall., 290; 7 Wall., 139; 8 Wall., 168; 17 Wall., 521; 18 Wall., 457; 104 U. S., 568, 594; 105 U. S., 669; 1 Caines, 460; 9 Mass., 462; 17 Mass., 521; 4 Metc., 333; 10 Me., 483; 53 Me., 347; 60 Me., 548.

(c) 5 Cr., 61; 6 Pet., 761; 12 Pet., 657; 13 Pet., 519; 14 How., 13; 18 How., 591; 19 How., 393; 6 Wall., 35; 8 Wall., 123, 168; 10 Wall., 173, 566; 12 Wall., 418; 16 Wall., 36, 130; 93 U. S., 72; 94 U. S., 391; 96 U. S., 176; 100 U. S., 437, 499; 105 U. S., 30; 106 U. S., 643; 6 Pick., 89.

or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due. (a) [See Amendment xiii.]

SECTION III.

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress. Admission of new States.
1 Pet., 511.
3 How., 212.
16 How., 164.

2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State. (b) Power of congress over territory and other property of the United States.

SECTION IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence. (c) Obligation of the United States to protect the several States.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate. How the constitution may be amended.

[Obsolete.]
—proviso.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. Debts of the confederation are assumed.

2. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be Supremacy of the United

(a) 16 Pet., 539; 5 How., 215; 10 How., 82; 14 How., 13; 19 How., 393; 21 How., 506; 1 Wash., C. C. R., 499; 2 Pick., 11.

(b) 4 Wh., 316; 1 Pet., 511; 14 Pet., 526; 4 How., 567; 16 How., 164; 18 How., 100; 19 How., 393; 13 Wall., 92, 434; 16 Wall., 535; 101 U. S., 132.

(c) 7 How., 1; 7 Wall., 700; 54 Me., 544; 56 Me., 276.

States constitution and laws.

made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. (a)

Oath required of public officers.
4 Wall., 333.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

—no religious test.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of this constitution.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth **In Witness** whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

Go: WASHINGTON—

Presidt. and Deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON

NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM

RUFUS KING

Connecticut.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON

ROGER SHERMAN

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey.

WIL: LIVINGSTON

WM. PATERSON

DAVID BREARLEY

JONA: DAYTON

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN

THOS. FITZSIMONS

THOMAS MIFFLIN

JARED INGERSOLL

ROBT. MORRIS

JAMES WILSON

GEO. CLYMER

GOUV MORRIS

(a) 2 Dall., 409; 3 Dall., 199, 386; 1 Cr., 137; 1 Wh., 304; 2 Wh., 259; 4 Wh., 316; 6 Wh., 264, 381; 8 Wh., 464; 9 Wh., 1, 210; 2 Pet., 253, 586; 6 Pet., 515; 14 How., 38; 18 How., 331; 21 How., 366, 506; 22 How., 227, 244; 9 Wall., 32; 95 U. S., 80; 96 U. S., 8; 97 U. S., 459; 100 U. S., 263, 310, 318, 348, 371; 104 U. S., 50; Pet., C. C. R., 390; 1 Wash., C. C. R., 322; 56 Me., 276.

George Washington having been unanimously chosen President of the United States, was inaugurated at New York, April 30, 1789, and the present government put into full operation.

Afterwards, the Constitution was ratified by Conventions in the other two original States, as follows, viz.:—

(Twelfth.) —North Carolina, November 21, 1789.
(Thirteenth.) —Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

Since that time, twenty-five new States have been admitted into the Union, as follows, viz.:—

(Fourteenth.)	—Vermont,	March	4, 1791.
(Fifteenth.)	—Kentucky,	June	1, 1792.
(Sixteenth.)	—Tennessee,	June	1, 1796.
(Seventeenth.)	—Ohio,	April	30, 1802.
(Eighteenth.)	—Louisiana,	April	30, 1812.
(Nineteenth.)	—Indiana,	December	11, 1816.
(Twentieth.)	—Mississippi,	December	10, 1817.
(Twenty-first.)	—Illinois,	December	3, 1818.
(Twenty-second.)	—Alabama,	December	14, 1819.
(Twenty-third.)	—Maine,	March	15, 1820.
(Twenty-fourth.)	—Missouri,	August	10, 1821.
(Twenty-fifth.)	—Arkansas,	June	23, 1836.
(Twenty-sixth.)	—Michigan,	January	26, 1837.
(Twenty-seventh.)	—Florida,	March	3, 1845.
(Twenty-eighth.)	—Texas,	December	29, 1845.
(Twenty-ninth.)	—Iowa,	December	28, 1846.
(Thirtieth.)	—Wisconsin,	May	29, 1848.
(Thirty-first.)	—California,	September	9, 1850.
(Thirty-second.)	—Minnesota,	May	11, 1858.
(Thirty-third.)	—Oregon,	February	14, 1859.
(Thirty-fourth.)	—Kansas,	January	29, 1861.
(Thirty-fifth.)	—West Virginia,	June	19, 1863.
(Thirty-sixth.)	—Nevada,	October	31, 1864.
(Thirty-seventh.)	—Nebraska,	March	1, 1867.
(Thirty-eighth.)	—Colorado,	August	1, 1876.

[NOTE.—As early as May 10, 1776, the delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, New York, Pennsylvania, New Castle Kent and Sussex in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, in Congress assembled at Philadelphia,

“Resolved to recommend to the respective Assemblies and Conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government as should, in the opinion of the Representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their Constituents in particular, and of America in general.” A Preamble was agreed to, May 15, which stated their intention totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British Crown. June 9, Mr. Jefferson of Virginia, Mr. J. Adams of Massachusetts Bay, Mr. Franklin of Pennsylvania, Mr. Sherman of Connecticut, and Mr. R. R. Livingston of New York, were chosen a Committee to prepare a Declaration of Independency. June 10, it was resolved, “That the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance

to the British Crown; and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

June 12, in pursuance of a Resolve of the Continental Congress, a Committee of one from each Colony, consisting of Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge and Mr. Gwinnett, were appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the Colonies.

June 28, the Committee appointed to prepare a Declaration of Independency brought in a draught, which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, engrossed on paper, signed by John Hancock as President, and directed to be sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Committees, or Councils of Safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental troops, and to be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the Head of the Army.

It was also ordered to be entered upon the journals of the Congress and a copy engrossed on parchment was signed by the members August 2, 1776.

The Committee on Confederation having reported, the subject was debated until Nov. 15, 1777, when a copy of the Confederation having been made out, was, after amendment, agreed to, and thirteen copies were forwarded to the several States for their approval of their Legislatures.

June 26, 1778, the form of a Ratification of the Articles of Confederation was adopted, and having been engrossed on parchment, was signed July 9, 1778, by the delegates from eight States agreeably to the powers vested in them by their respective Legislatures. The delegates of N. Carolina signed July 21, of Georgia July 26, of N. Jersey Nov. 26, 1778, of Delaware May 5, 1779, and of Maryland March 1, 1781. And the Congress assembled under the new powers of the Confederation March 2, 1781.

Great Britain acknowledged the Independence of the United States by the Treaty of Versailles signed September 3, 1783.

July 13, 1787, the Confederate Congress passed an Ordinance for the Government of the territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio, which had been ceded to the U. S. by the State of Virginia; extended the jurisdiction of the U. S. over the same; provided for the formation of not less than three, nor more than five States therefrom and forever prohibited slavery therein.

In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a Resolution providing for the appointment of five Commissioners to meet such Commissioners as might be appointed in the other States of the Union for the purpose of instituting, through the action of their Legislatures and of the Congress, measures looking toward a more efficient Union of the States.

In response to this suggestion, Commissioners from Virginia, Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania assembled at Annapolis in September, 1786, and unanimously reported a recommendation that all the States should appoint Commissioners to meet at Philadelphia in a Constitutional Convention in May, 1787.

February 21, 1787, the Confederate Congress adopted a Resolution in favor of a Convention, and delegates from seven States convened at Philadelphia May 25, 1787.

George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed Constitution was commenced. September 17, 1787, the Constitution, having been agreed upon and engrossed, was signed and transmitted by the President to the Continental Congress, which, by vote of September 28, 1787, directed it to be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the Resolves of the Convention.]

ARTICLES
IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,
THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES
OF THE SEVERAL STATES PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH
ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Religious
freedom, and
the rights of
speech, of the
press, and of
petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances. (a)

ARTICLE II.

Right to bear
arms.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

Restrictions
on quartering
troops.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Restrictions
on search and
seizure.
3 Cr., 448.
18 How., 71,
272.
4 Wall., 2.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Rights of per-

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous (a) 9 Cr., 43; 2 How., 127; 4 Wall., 333; 92 U. S., 542; 98 U. S., 145; 106 U. S., 376.

crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; (a) nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; (b) nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. (c)

sons charged with crimes, and rights to private property.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence. (d)

Mode of trial in criminal cases.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law. (e)

Of trial by jury in civil actions.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Of bail. Of fines and punishments. 5 Wall., 475.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Rights retained by the people. 7 Pet., 469. 56 Me., 276.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, Powers re-

(a) 9 Wh., 579; 5 How., 410; 14 How., 13; 20 How., 65; 18 Wall., 163; 4 Wash., C. C. R., 402; 2 Sumn., C. C. R., 19.

(b) 9 Wh., 579; 2 Pet., 380, 627; 18 How., 272; 19 How., 393; 4 Wall., 2; 7 Wall., 321; 8 Wall., 603; 11 Wall., 268; 12 Wall., 457; 13 Wall., 654; 95 U. S., 296; 96 U. S., 529; 99 U. S., 718; 101 U. S., 30; 102 U. S., 593; 103 U. S., 182; 104 U. S., 79; 65 Me., 242.

(c) 7 Pet., 243; 6 How., 507; 13 How., 115; 20 How., 84; 2 Black, 510; 13 Wall., 166; 91 U. S., 367; 97 U. S., 32; 101 U. S., 343; 105 U. S., 484; 106 U. S., 218, 228.

(d) 1 Wh., 415; 7 Wh., 38; 7 Pet., 142, 243; 5 How., 410; 20 How., 84; 4 Wall., 2; 7 Wall., 321; 11 Wall., 268; 17 Wall., 168; 92 U. S., 542; 98 U. S., 154; 100 U. S., 305, 320, 348.

(e) 2 Dall., 419; 3 Dall., 297; 1 Wh., 304; 4 Wh., 235; 6 Wh., 204, 264; 9 Wh., 738; 2 Pet., 525, 586; 3 Pet., 433; 7 Pet., 469; 11 How., 437; 13 How., 518; 21 How., 506; 9 Wall., 274; 21 Wall., 532; 93 U. S., 130; 95 U. S., 296; 102 U. S., 439; 104 U. S., 133; 106 U. S., 218, 228; 1 Gall., C. C. R., 19; 14 Mass., 412; 65 Me., 134.

served to the States and to the people. 3 Wash., C. C. R., 313.

nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. (a)

[The first ten amendments were proposed to the Legislatures of the several States at the first session of the first Congress held under the Constitution, by a concurrent Resolution of September 25, 1789, and had been ratified by eleven States, the number required by Article V of the original Constitution, December 15, 1791.]

ARTICLE XI.

United States courts have no jurisdiction of suits by individuals against a State.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State. (b)

[See art. iii, § 2, ¶ 1 of the constitution.]

[The eleventh amendment was proposed at the second session of the third Congress, September 5, 1794, and in a message of President Adams to Congress dated January 8, 1798, was declared to have been ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States.]

ARTICLE XII.

Manner of choosing president and vice president.

[Superseding art. ii, § 1, ¶ 3 of the constitution.]

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

—president to be chosen by the house of representatives in case of no election by the electors.

—if no choice by the house then the vice president is to be president.

—choice of

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President,

(a) 2 Dall., 419; 3 Dall., 378; 1 Wh., 304; 4 Wh., 316; 6 Wh., 204, 264; 9 Wh., 738; 2 Pet., 586; 11 Pet., 257; 21 How., 506; 11 Wall., 113; 91 U. S., 275; 93 U. S., 130; 94 U. S., 238; 100 U. S., 266, 318, 345; 101 U. S., 320; 103 U. S., 182; 65 Me., 557.

(b) 2 Dall., 402, 419; 3 Dall., 378; 6 Wh., 264; 9 Wh., 738, 904; 1 Pet., 110; 5 Pet., 1; 11 Pet., 257; 15 How., 304.

shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

vice president by the senate, in case of no election by the electors.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

—qualifications of vice-president.

[The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the eighth Congress, December 12, 1803, in lieu of the original third Paragraph of the first Section of the Second Article, and in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated September 25, 1804, was declared to have been ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States.]

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. (a)

Slavery abolished. [See art. i, § 2, ¶ 3, of the constitution; art. iv, § 2, ¶ 3.]

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Power of congress to enforce this article.

[The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress, February 1, 1865, and in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated December 18, 1865, was declared to have been ratified by the Legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States.]

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. (b) No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. (c)

Who are citizens of the United States, and of the several States, their privileges and immunities.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other

Apportionment of representatives. [See art. i, § 2, ¶ 3 of the constitution.]

Reduction of representation on account of abridgment of suffrage. [See Amendment, art. xv.]

(a) 19 How., 393; 13 Wall., 646, 654; 16 Wall., 36; 100 U. S., 344; 106 U. S., 640.

(b) 104 U. S., 12; 68 Me., 592, 593.

(c) 12 How., 390; 6 Wall., 35; 8 Wall., 168; 12 Wall., 418; 13 Wall., 646, 654; 16 Wall., 36, 130; 18 Wall., 129; 21 Wall., 162; 92 U. S., 90, 480, 542; 94 U. S., 123; 100 U. S., 257, 305, 313, 344; 101 U. S., 30; 103 U. S., 380-393, 404-409; 104 U. S., 79; 105 U. S., 170; 106 U. S., 584, 637; 60 Me., 508; 62 Me., 36; 65 Me., 121; 69 Me., 280; 71 Me., 246; 74 Me., 141.

crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Persons disqualified from holding office, on account of participation in insurrection, or rebellion.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

—how the disability may be removed.

Validity of the public debt, not to be questioned. [See art. i, § 8, ¶¶ 1, 2 of the constitution.]

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

—rebel debts and slave claims void.

Power of congress to enforce this article. 106 U. S., 637.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

[The fourteenth amendment was proposed at the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, June 16, 1866, and in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated July 28, 1868, issued in pursuance of a concurrent resolution of Congress passed July 21, 1868, was declared to have been ratified by the Legislatures of thirty of the thirty-six States.]

ARTICLE XV.

Right of impartial suffrage. 21 Wall., 162. 92 U. S., 214, 542. 106 U. S., 637. Power of congress to enforce this article.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment was proposed at the third session of the fortieth Congress, February 27, 1869, and in a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated March 30, 1870, was declared to have been ratified by the Legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven States.]

By an Ordinance passed December 20, 1860, the Legislature of South Carolina repealed the Ordinance of May 23, 1788, whereby the Convention of that State ratified the Constitution of the United States, and declared that "the Union between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America is dissolved."

The example of South Carolina was followed by ten other Southern States, as follows, viz.:—

By Mississippi,	January 9, 1861.
“ Florida,	“ 11, “
“ Alabama,	“ 11, “
“ Georgia,	“ 19, “
“ Louisiana,	“ 26, “
“ Texas,	March 2, “
“ Virginia,	April 17, “
“ Arkansas,	May 9, “
“ North Carolina,	“ 20, “
“ Tennessee,	June 8, “

December 27, 1860, a Convention of such slave holding States as should, meantime, have seceded from the Union, was called by the Legislature of South Carolina, to assemble at Montgomery, Alabama, February 4, 1861.

February 9, 1861, a provisional form of government was framed by said Convention, and “the Constitution of the Confederate States of America” was adopted March 11, 1861.

The Confederate Government commenced hostilities by an assault on Fort Sumter, in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., April 12, 1861, and the Confederacy collapsed at its capital, Richmond, Va., April 2, 1865.* The eleven States which had composed it were re-admitted by Congress to representation in the Union in the following order:—

Tennessee,	July 24, 1866.
Arkansas,	April 6, 1868.
Florida,	June 9, “
North Carolina,	} July 4, “
South Carolina,	
Louisiana,	“ 9, “
Alabama,	“ 13, “
Georgia,	“ 21, “
Virginia,	January 26, 1870.
Mississippi,	February 23, “
Texas,	March 30, “

*[Sunday, April 2, 1865, is fixed for the date of the collapse of the rebellion as a political organization, because on that day, Gen. Lee evacuated Petersburg and Richmond, and Jefferson Davis (President of the Confederacy) fled from the capital.

Gen. Lee's final surrender took place April 9, and the last remnant of the Confederate forces under command of Gen. Smith surrendered May 26, 1865.

The formal proclamation of President Johnson announcing that the insurrection was at an end, was not issued until August 20, 1866.] (102 U. S., 438.)

[NOTE.—The area of the original United States, in 1783, embraced not only the present limits of the thirteen original States, but the present State of Maine, separated from Massachusetts, in 1820, Vermont, relinquished by New York for \$30,000, in 1790, West Virginia, separated from Virginia in 1863, Kentucky relinquished by Virginia in 1786, Tennessee, ceded by North Carolina to the United States, in 1789, the greater part of Alabama and Mississippi as far South as Latitude 31°, the principal

portion of which was ceded by Georgia to the United States in 1802, and all the territory Northwest of the Ohio River, ceded to the United States by Virginia, in 1784, comprising the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. These twenty-five States contain 327,844 square miles.

This original territory of the United States has been increased by the following acquisitions, viz. :—

I.—The Louisiana purchase was effected by Treaty with the French Republic dated April 30, 1803. For \$12,000,000, Bonaparte, First Consul, sold to the United States an area of 1,171,931 square miles, embracing the present States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Oregon, nearly all of Kansas, about one half of Colorado, and the Territories of Dakota, Idaho, Montana and Washington, and nearly all of Wyoming and of the Indian Territory; also (as was claimed) that part of Mississippi and Alabama which lies South of Latitude 31°.

II.—The State of Florida, containing 59,268 square miles was purchased of Spain for \$5,000,000, by Treaty of February 22, 1819.

III.—Texas, which declared itself independent of Mexico in 1836, with an area of 376,133 square miles, was annexed to the United States by a joint Resolution of December 29, 1845.

IV.—By the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, signed February 2, 1848, the Republic of Mexico, for \$15,000,000, ceded to the United States an area of 545,783 square miles, embracing the present States of California and Nevada, about one half of Colorado, a small portion of Kansas, and the Territory of Utah, with most of New Mexico and Arizona, and a section of Wyoming and of the Indian Territory.

V.—By the Treaty of December 30, 1853, the United States purchased of Mexico, for \$10,000,000, a narrow strip containing 45,535 square miles comprising the Southern portions of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

VI.—Alaska, 577,390 square miles in extent, was sold by Russia to the United States for \$7,200,000 by Treaty of March 30, 1867.

The present area of the thirty-eight States and eight organized Territories of the Union (with the Indian Territory and Alaska) is estimated to contain 3,603,884 square miles.]